TIMES-VIRGINIAN
IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1892
CALVIN H. ROBINSON .... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Member Virginia Press Association

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office at Appomattox, Va., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $1.50 per year, 75c six months. Payable in vance. Advertising rates upon request.

Thursday, March 27, 1941

Editorial

VERY FLATTERING!

The State Democratic Committee mailed out thousands of letters over Virginia inviting big, medium and small Democrats to a $25 a plate Jackson Day Dinner in Richmond. The stunt was worth the postage, even if very few attend the $25 dinner, for it flatters any man for someone to give him credit for being financially able to blow in that much on a single meal.

Reminds us of the old Darkey. He was standing along the sidewalk one day, when a rich fellow stopped and said, "Sambo, have you change for a twenty dollar bill?''

To which Sambo replied, "Nawsah, you knows ah ain't got it,boss, BUT AH THANKS YOU FOR DE COMPLIMENT, ANYWAY!''

Yes, you make friends when you invite a man to a $25 a plate dinner. He is flattered to be on such a millionaire mailing list.

MORBID BUT INTERESTING

It would be morbid, but very fascinating, to sit down and ponder the reactions were the big bombers to hit Appomattox!

Well now, you pick out the houses and start figuring. A bomb hits Mr. A's house and all it leaves is a big hole in the ground. Mr. A wasn't home at the time, so he survived, but the war is over for him. He is whipped, completely and finally! It makes no difference to him from then on what turn the war takes, he is simply whipped.

Then, imagine Mr. B! His house is bombed, a great big yawning hole greets his eye after a raid. But Mr. B rushes down town to see if his business place is safe! Mr. B feels sorry about the home, but he can find some place to live, just so his job or his means of making a living is preserved.

Then imagine Mr. C. The bombs didn't do much damage to his property, but his family was wiped out by the raid. A vast numbness fills his life, and after that nothing much makes any difference to him. He is through as a fighting factor.

Then there's Mr. D. He was always powerfully jealous of the fine homes others had, and when those rich homes were destroyed, he had no tears to shed.

Then Mr. E and Mr. F and Mr. G.... and on and on.... they react, each man according to what is in him. Some are ready to fight harder than ever, others want to give in and agree to any sort of a peace.

Think it out! How would our own town react to a big air raid!

What we call national character or national morale, is the total of these re-actions for an entire nation. In every town and in every nation, there are some who give in easily, and others who would never surrender no matter what destruction fell upon them. But.. the average, the majority, the re-action for the whole country.. how is it?

So far, that reaction was bad, very bad in France. But it has been wonderful in England. We can't tell yet about Germany.

We hope we will never have to see how it would be in America, but it won't hurt to begin steeling ourselves to the knowledge that we will have setbacks before final victory.

MEN OF PROPERTY

Readers of the classic Victorian novels must have wondered why the British are "taking" with much aplomb such destruction of their homes and institutions as must have occurred in Glasgow and Plymouth. England is often thought to be full of Forsytes, or the men of property of whom John Galsworthy wrote. And loving property generally goes with owning it. It is evident, however, that the British are not as property-minded as the French. The French couldn't endure the thought that Paris might be razed to the ground by Nazi bombs. One reason is that Paris is far more France than London is England. How the Germans, who have a profound sense of property, will react to reciprocal bombings has still to be determined.

There are those who suggest that the Germans are really too property-minded to "take it'' a l'Anglais, but so much had to be unlearned by the lessons of the war that all past experience seems treacherous. Who, for instance, would have thought that the fiery Serbs would hesitate and that the milder Greeks would throw themselves recklessly into the breach? Similarly the Germans may see the sticks and stones which represent German stability fall without flinching, though they would be less than human if they did not reflect upon the background of Hitler's promises of immunity.

As to the British, a reading of the foreign authorities on England rather than England's own novelists might have prepared us for the superb fortitude of the British toward property loss. Taine, the French historian, is the great writer on British character, and this is what he said about the British of the seventeenth century: England is made. She knows it and they (the nations of the continent) know it. Such as this country is, based on the whole national history and on all the national instincts, it is more capable than any other people in Europe of transforming itself without recasting, and of devoting itself to its future without renouncing its past.'' Taine's observation is proving to be equally true today. Now, as in the past she clings with devotion to her past, but to intangibles rather than tangibles. And it is this sense of proportion that is helping the people to adjust themselves to the future, better and brighter than what has gone before.

—From Washington Post.

FAIR ENOUGH

The Bristol Herald Courier says:

"The Virginia Highway Departments has announced that two weighing parties working with State police during the month ended February 16 found 309 freight trucks violating the 35,000 pound load limit imposed by Virginia law. These bring to 1,379 the total violations since last July 1, or in less than eight months. Average fines of $13.25 plus average costs of 4.25 have been assessed against the violators. If the fines have been collected, the State has gathered in a total of close to $20,000 in cash.

The Highway Department reports that some trucking firms have contended that the Virginia limit, 5,000 pounds less than the limits imposed on the roads of adjoining Maryland and North Carolina, is causing much difficulty in handling defense materials. But the department said the load limit was prescribed by State law and was made necessary by the design of bridge structures in Virginia, which have been built to sustain the passing of two fifteen-ton trucks.

...... Either the load limit must be held down or stouter bridges must be built. Considering that fact, the fact that heavy trucks damage the highways, and the further fact that these motor vehicles are competitors of the railroads, States should place a reasonable limit on the weight of trucks that may use the highways. The Virginia limit of 35,000 pounds seems reasonable. It is 5,000 pounds more than the Tennessee limit, which recently was increased from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds.''

A commission has met in Rome to eliminate all foreign words from the Italian language. Perhaps it might also endeavor to depopularize the word retreat and its sad meaning in the current Italian imbrogilio. —New York Sun.

MORE BATTLESHIPS

By the time you can build a big modern battleship, a war will be over. Then it keeps you broke to maintain the big battlefield until a new war breaks out.... by which time you suddenly find that it is so far out-of-date that you can't risk it in first line action.

In April, Uncle Sam will commission the new battleship, the North Carolina. In May the Washington will be commissioned.

It is supposed to take four years to build a battleship. But, these two were thrown together in three years.

During 1942 we hope to commission four other 35,000 battleships.

By 1945 we can hope to get a few of the 45,000-ton and larger battleships we are now appropriating for. By 1980 our grand children may get some of them paid for. Before any of the battleships are paid for, the interest on the money borrowed to build them, added up, principal and interest, will make'em cost a dollar each for every man, woman and child in America. Now, come to think of it, that's pretty cheap for a battleship! The tax on 18 pahks of cigatesses!

It's slow and expensive business, though, building battleships. When we get all of these bright new ones built, let's not let any disarmament conference tell us to scrap them.

THE GERMAN LOOT

From New York Times

Hitler's dependence on the nations he has conquered is shown by the speed and thoroughness with which he strips them of their resources to pay for his effort to subdue the rest of the world. As the area of his dominion increases, the larger becomes the loot and the less Germany has to pay. With Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria left out of the calculation—because figures of their despoilment are not available— the other countries now under the heel of Nazism are "contributing" the huge sum of $4,600,000,000 annually to maintain Hitler's war machine.

An analysis of this estimate was made in the House of Commons a few days ago by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It was shown that Germany is now taking out of France, under guise of payment for her army of occupation, $3,308,000,000 annually, which is three times larger than the largest sum asked of Germany under the final Young Plan of reparations. This means that every Frenchman in the occupied area must pay the Germans $80 a year for having them there.

Norway, a smaller and poorer country, with which Germany had no quarrel and which Hitler invaded under the pretext of saving it from the British, is penalized, in proportion to her population, even more heavily than France. Norway is paying Germany $272,000,000 annually, which comes to $100 a year for every Norweigian. Denmark, which did not resist invasion, pays $104,000, and Belgium $300,000,000 and Holland $216,000,000. Costs are levied according to the old rule of making the tariff the utmost the traffic can stand. The purpose of Nazi conquest is loot.

NAPOLIAN AND HITLER

From New York Times

In his "Principles of War,'' Foch pointed out that since the French Revolution wars have been waged by whole nations and that they have been largely economic in character. It follows that they have had similar characteristics. Historians have not failed to point out that the Napoleonic wars strikingly resemble that in which Hitler is now engaged.

Napoleon had no fleet after Trafalgar; Hitler has none. Both were compelled to harry British shipping— Napoleon with improvised cruisers and privateers; Hitler with submarines, airplanes and mines. Napoleon dominated most of Europe; Hitler has almost equaled him. Napoleon instituted the Continental blocade to cut off British trade; Hitler has imitated him. The British retaliated with a much more effective blocade of their own in 1806-1812 and in 1940-1941. Just as Napoleon coerced Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain and Italy into a position favorable to him, so Hitler forced much of Europe to bow to his will. Napoleon had his fifth columnists even as Hitler has his today. It was Napoleon who invented the Blitzkrieg and not Hitler, but both saw that rapid blows alone could quickly reduce one country after another.

Great Britain's black year in Napoleon's time was 1811 and it was blacker than 1941 is likely to be. It was then that the British debt rose to 700,000,000 pounds,- fourteen times that of France. Everywhere there was crushing taxation. But more important than money in war are resources. Napoleon drained those of France and his concept allies; Hitler is following his example. Britain has the resources of its empire and the United States. Hitler must extract what he can from conquered peoples. The struggle therefore reduces itself, as it did in 1806-1812, to Britain's ability to hold out and maintain her command of the sea. An economically exhausted Europe was no match for the British Navy in Napoleon's day; it will be no match today if bomber and submarine can be held in check.

SPRING IN EUROPE

Spring in America is spring, too in war-torn Europe. And spring is planting time. What of planting for Europe's food requirements? With the bulk of Europe's manpower in armies, in prison camps, or in war industries, who will plant the crops so vital to sustenance? Polish, Rumanian and Hungarian labor at the point of a gun even, can't meet the tremedous agricultural task.

If Britain maintains any sort of control of the sea lanes, the British will be fed from this side of the Atlantic. But the seeds of hunger are being scattered across the war-scarred continent, and the harvest next fall and winter may do more to thwart Herr Hitler than the airships being readied in our factories.

Ah, bitter spring in Europe!

Many a restless soldier idling in camp thinks this spring, and longs to be in his field back home, planting a crop. Promises of glory to come when new victories come will not left from his nostrils the wafted tang of spring air, nor free him of inward knowledge that the land calls and beckons.

Bring your country produce to Appomattox. Here you will find a friendly town, plenty of free parking space, good banks, auto dealers. and every modern selection of merchandise and business service. Good roads come into Appomattox from every direction. Let them be pathways to better trading for you.

Lights of New York
by L. L. STEVENSON

Doubtful: Whenever a ship from the Dutch East Indies comes into port, Charles ("Cannibal") Miller, who was born down in that part of the world, goes over to Brooklyn to visit officers and men. A ship that recently arrived had, as crew members, a number of Javanese who never before had been in this part of the world. Clad for the tropics, New York's winter climate was not at all to their liking. At dinner, the steward, who shivered constantly despite the fact that the dining room was well heated, was so courteous and served so well that Charley tipped him a dollar. The Javanese scrutinized the bill carefully, then ran to the purser and demanded that he be given gulders for it. The purser assured the young man the bill was good anywhere in the world. The steward, however, was unconvinced. "How can the money of this country," he asked, "be any good when it is so cold?"

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Street Scene: A stiffly starched nursemaid reading a movie magazine on a Central Park West bench while the infant in her charge sleeps in its buggy . . . Seated next to her, a ragged, emaciated man whose interest seems centered on the traffic stream that stops with the red light and dashes ahead with the green. . . . A policeman sauntering past with a smile, which the nurse does not see . . . An out-of-town couple taking a gay ride in an old-fashioned hansom cab with bright red wheels . . . Though his eyes are still on the traffic, the hand of the emaciated man moves toward the baby carriage . . . After awhile, he rises and walks away slowly, a bulge in the front of his coat hardly discernible . . . The baby awakens and begins to cry . . . The nurse searches for its bottle . . . But the milk has vanished.

• • •

Peltry: More than $500 worth of rare leopard skins were worn by Leonard Warren when he sang the baritone role in "Aida" at the Metropolitan Opera house recently. The skins covering Warren's 200 pounds, two perfectly matched pelts of Samoli leopards, were an importation which the singer himself selected in the fur markets and had made into a costume. Warren knows fur as well as he knows music. Before taking up singing as a career, he spent many winters in the north woods buying the pelts of mink, beaver, fox, raccoon and muskrat for his father who was in the fur business. Music of course took him away from the wilds and the overcoats of animals, but now he is finding use for his fur knowledge in grand opera.

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Fact: As a result of a week-end visit to New York night spots, Helen Hamilton, proprietor of the Troika club in Washington, sends along this observation: "No one at our table smoked, yet at each place we visited the cigarette girl pushed her wares at us at least five times. There were no children in our party but the girl with the toys persistently tried to sell her gadgets to the men who were with us. I wore two large orchids on my shoulder and my friend wore gardenias. That, however, did not prevent flower girls from coming to our table repeatedly and pushing their posies, not at us but at our escorts. We are firmly convinced that the No. 1 hick town is New York city."

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Short Story: While Harvey Harding, singer, was having his shoes shined by his favorite colored bootblack the other afternoon, he passed the time by pouring over the latest stock market quotations.

"Something wrong?" asked the lad after studying Harding's immobile face.

"Well no, Sam," returned Harding. "Not too bad. Did you ever lose any money in Wall Street?"

The bootblack thought a moment, scratched his head and remarked, "To tell you the truth, Mr. Harding, I can't recolleck ever bein' down there."

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End Piece: James Snyder, commercial photographer, likes to take pictures when on vacation. On a job he uses about $5,000 worth of equipment. On his own, he carries a five-dollar camera.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Widow Defeats 47 Men In Race for Coroner

ATLANTA, GA. — A 35-year-old mother of two children is the new coroner of Fulton county (Atlanta).

Mrs. Paul Donehoo was elected, defeating 47 men opponents.

She succeeds her husband, noted blind coroner, who died last month after serving in the office 32 years.

The job pays $3,000 annually and a fee of $5 for each special case investigated.

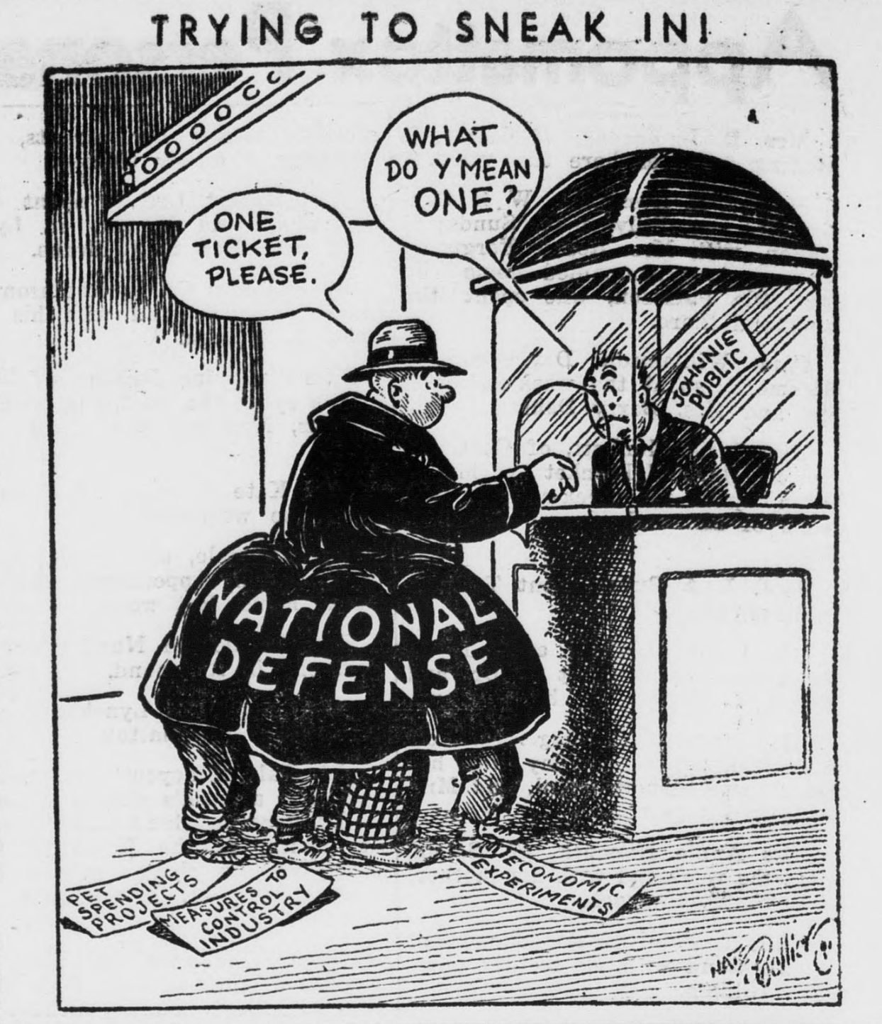
Farm Murals Removed, Artist Is Too Urban

MITCHELL, S. D. — Dawson county farmers were proud their courthouse was to have art.

But when the murals were completed, the farmers ordered the painting torn down.

The artist had a farmer milking a cow from the wrong side, and showed green hay being placed in a barn.

TRYING TO SNEAK IN!



Old Lincoln Mill Rebuilt as in 1831

Work Will Be Completed in June at New Salem, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — Another step in the restoration of New Salem, the log cabin frontier town in which Abraham Lincoln spent his youth, will be completed in June with the opening of the Denton Offut mill at which Lincoln worked as a hand in 1831-32.

The original mill was built in 1828 by James Rutledge, father of Lincoln's sweetheart, Ann, and John Cameron, co-founders of the village of New Salem. Later it was sold to Denton Offut.

Reporting on progress of the restoration project. Charles Casey, director of the public works department, which is supervising the work, said, "The mill would be a Lincoln relic of great importance even had Lincoln never spent eight months operating it for Offut."

"Historians have pointed out that if Lincoln's flatboat had not stranded on the mill dam in 1830, he would have returned to the village the following year and today even the memory of New Salem would be lost," Casey said.

"The original mill built of logs had two wheels, one to grind corn and grain, the other to saw logs. The wheel for the sawmill rotated on a vertical shaft with the flow of water through an opening in the dam. The other was undershot and operated by a flow of water against its blades.

Casey said the restored mill is now more than 75 per cent completed, with the dam nearing its final stages.

After much study and discussion, he said, the dam and mill are being rebuilt on their original locations, despite difficulties resulting from topographical changes in the last 100 years since the village declined and was abandoned.

SLOT MACHINE LAW

Slot machines are legal or not legal. They cannot operate without "paying off" in some manner. It is utterly absurd to contend that anyone would drop coins in such a machine for amusement only.

Henrico county authorities admit that 300 slot machines are in operation in that county. We hear that in numerous other localities, authorities wink at the operation of slot machines.

Apparently the slot machine law is "tight" enough; the trouble is in the enforcement of the law.

As to that, we have this to say: either enforce the law or repeal it. If the slot machine business is too big for the commonwealth of Virginia to cope with, then by all means repeal the law, and let the running of the machines be done openly and legally.

Many people see no harm in slot machines. That is a question they are fully capable of deciding for themselves. We are not discussing the merits or demerits of slot machines. The point we are stressing is that if the violation of a law is to be winked at, then that law should be repealed, in order to preserve the respect and integrity of the Commonwealth.

The next session of the legislature should either repeal the present slot machine, or else instigate an investigation as to why it has not been enforced in so many localities in Virginia.

In this connection, we believe that Appomattox authorities have been far above the average in enforcement of the slot machine law. Our belief is that there are far fewer violations in this county than in the average for the state. Before the present state law was passed, there were slot machines all over our county, but when the present law was passed, the great majority of local business removed the machines.

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Suggestions For Making This a Banner Vegetable Garden Year

'Let us make everyone in Appomattox county strong, stronger than ever before, sturdier in body, steadier in nerves, surer in living.''

Food will play an important part in this defense undertaking. Well-balanced diets contribute richly to increase vitality and physical fitness. Getting along on poor food for weeks on end will surely result in chronic fatigue. An ill-fed person may be up and at work, but he will not work effectively and his resistance to infection may be dangerously low.

Will the dietary situation on farms contribute its part in 1941? This is for farm people to decide. A family that accepts the challenge of making its members strong through better diets will take stock of its resources, answering such questions as these:

What kinds of food and how much of each will we need to provide meals that are ample, that taste good, and that 'protect fitness'? There is no one diet plan that every one must follow; each family should make a plan geared to its needs and resources. Nutritionally good diets include, among other things, more milk, butter, eggs, and leafy green and yellow vegetables than do poor diets.

How much money can we afford for food? The amount spent in 1941 probably will buy less than in 1940. Some price rises are expected .... not much in cereals, sugar, and certain fats; relatively more in meats, eggs, dairy products, and some vegetables and fruits. The latter products include many of the protective foods that many poor farm diets lack. But such foods are comparatively expensive. Most farm families, therefore, cannot afford to buy them but must produce them, if they are to have the quantities they need.

Can we adjust production so that idle land will furnish feed for the cow, pigs, and chickens that in turn will supply the family table? Do we have the hands and the equipment we need for canning and storing the food we produce? Do we know how to do well the various jobs that home-production entails? Can we prepare meals so appetizing that everyone will like the foods needed for health? Success in providing adequate diets calls for many skills as well as intelligent planning.

Spring Garden Suggestions

L. B. Dietrick, Veg. Spec.

Why have a garden? It seems unfortunate that it requires an emergency to focus attention upon nurition. Good health is important at all times. The draft, however, has revealed that many young men are unable to meet the requirements of entrance into the army. Often the cause of this failure may be traced to the lack of proper diet in the past. This condition is not new. It has always existed and may be corrected in part through a good home garden. All the accepted standards of nutrition include vegetables in a balanced diet. Vegetables are rich in the vitamins and minerals necessary for health The home garden is the best form of health insurance available. The garden likewise pays from purely a dollars and cents viewpoint. Your garden, if properly cared for, should easily produce $150 worth of fresh vegetables for consumption and double that amount or more if you store or can the surplus. And lastly, the garden pays from an aesthetic standpoint. To those who love to watch things grow, who feel a keen pleasure in having their part in the daily miracle of creation, the garden yields big dividends. The home garden should be a source of health, financial and spiritual returns.

Selection of Vegetables

The selection of vegetables will depend to a large extent upon the personal likes and dislikes of the family. The value of a garden lies in the use made of it. Only those vegetables should be planted which will be used on the table. Fortunately, however, the number of vegetables from which a selection may be made is so large than an excellent assortment may be grown without using those for which all members of the family possess a positive dislike. The selection should be broad enough to furnish an abundance of fresh, canned, or stored vegetables throughout every month in the year. The all-year-around garden, not just a summer garden, should be the goal.

In order to insure this continuous supply, from 15 to 25 different vegetables should be included. Such a number will afford variety for the table, if properly selected, will provide food throughout the year. Some gardens, excellent in other respects, contain only four or five vegetables. A corn-potato-tomato-bean-cabbage garden cannot meet the needs of an all-year- around garden. The vegetables chosen should be well balanced between the green or leafy vegetables, the root vegtables and the fruit vegetables. The following list may help you in your selection. Those followed by an asterisk deserve a place in most gardens. Many of the others might well be included.

Green or Leafy

Cabbage*
Kale*
Lettuce*
Turnip Salad*
Tendergreen
Swiss Chard
Spinich
Mustard
Celery
Rhubard
Asparagus
Collards
Broccoli
Endive

Root

Beets*
Carrots*
Onions*
Turnips*
Parsnips.
Salsify
Sweet Potatoes
Radish
Rutabaga

Fruit

Beans*
Lima Beans*
Corn*
Peas*
Tomatoes*
Peppers
Okra
Squash
Pumpkin
Melons
Cucumbers
Eggplant

In the average farm garden leafy vegetables are too often absent; from the list above you should be able to select several which will meet your needs and likes. Leafy vegetables are particularly valuable as a source of vitamins and minerals necessary to the health of the growing child. Don't let prejudice cause you to exclude all of them. Don't plant the ones you dislike but select several which you do like. The average farm garden likewise contains the more common root vegetables, but it is surprising how many lack carrots and beets. Parsnips and salsify are strangers to most gardens. The fruit vegetables are popular in most gardens and rightfully deserve their popularity. In yielding them this right, let's not crowd out a good assortment of the root and leafy vegetables.

Ten Rules For a Successful Garden

1. Location. Locate your garden on fertile, well-drained soil, conveninnt to the house. One-half acre is recommended for the average farm family. Better a small garden, well cared for, however, than a large garden, neglected and allowed to grow up in weeds.

2. Soil preparation. Plow your garden as early as possible. Harrow thoroughly before planting to obtain a firm, well pulverized seedbed.

3. Manure: Apply 20 to 30 tons of manure per acre annually before plowing, if available.

4. Fertilization. Use a 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 fertlizer at the rate of 1000 to 1,500 pounds per acre, thoroughly mixed with the soil a few days before planting (approximately 25 to 35 pounds per 1000 square feet). If desired, two-thirds of this fertilizer may be applied to the spring and summer garden and one-third reserved for the fall garden.

5. Selection. Plan your garden to supply an abundance of food throughout the year, including fresh,, canned and stored products. Your selection should include a goodly assortment of leafy, root and fruit vegetables.

6. Succession crops. Group the vegetables that will mature at the same time, so that other vegetables may be planted in their space after the first plantings are harvested.

7. Seed. Plant only good seed of suitable varieites purchased from some reliable source.

8. Cultivation. Practice thorough, shallow cultivation sufficiently often to keep weeds killed out.

9. Pest control. Follow a thorough pest control program. Practically all chewing insects may be controlled by spraying or dusting with Derris compounds. For spraying, use 2 ounces (10 level tablespoonsful) of Derris root (5 per cent rotenone) to 3 gallons of water; for dusting, use a commercial Derris compound containing 3-4 of 1 per cent rotenone. For sucking insects, such as plant lice, spray with Black Leaf (nicotine sulphate) at the rate of 1 1-2 teasponnsful to one gallon of water or dust with a commercial nicotine dust.

GAME WARDENS TO MEET IN BLACKSBURG

Richmond, March 25.- Virginia game wardens will meet at Blacksburg on July 10, and 11, for instruction in game management and law enforcement, it was announced by chairman Carl H. Nolting of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. The July meeting will be the fourth annual short course for the wardens.

VIRGINIANS TO ATTEND ISAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Norfolk, March 26.- Many prominent Virginia conservationists will attend the annual convention of the Isaak Walton League of America at Washington March 27 to 29.

COTTON RECEIVED FOR MATTRESS WORK

Buckingham, March 22.- Fifteen bales of cotton have been received in Buckingham county for a mattress-making project. This will make 125 mattresses. Miss Blanche Howard, home demonstration agent, is making arrangements for the project and work will start soon. The work will be done in the old warehouse in Dillwyn.

The cotton is furnished by the government.

CAMP IS SELECTED FOR OBJECTORS

The first Virginia camp for conscientious objectors who come under the Selective Service Act will be opened about March 24, in Rockingham countl, it has been announced. Others may be opened later in Botetourt county, and near Front Royal, and present plans call for soil conservation to be the chief activity of the men who are opposed on religious or conscientious grounds to taking part even in noncombatant branches of military service. The State Selective Service Board estimates that the Rockingham County Camp will have an eventual enrollment of about 150 men, who will be under the direction of John Mosemann, a Mennonite missionary. Men serving in the camp will do so without compensation, under the terms of the federal law.

Appomattox is a growing town.

German planes claim sinking of British shipping off Greece.

British capture vital oasis in East Libya.

Governor Price on brief vacation to Florida.

Local High School Class Finds Lots of Unsolved Problems

The Future Class of the Appomattox high school has discovered a number of problems that they find they will have to deal with if they live in Appomattox county. They have asked the county officers and their parents for some of the major problems of the county, and here is a list which they are already trying to solve:

1. How to secure funds for operating schools nine months.

2. How to get 100 per cent school attendance in order to get 100 per cent school aid.

3. How to collect all taxes that are levied.

4. How to maintain the opportunity for boys to remain on the farm.

5. How to care for dependent children and families.

6. How to adjust the New Deal's liberality. to make better citizens so as not to demoralize labor.

7. How to equalize taxes.

8. How to prevent the loss of self-government.

9. How to hold graduates of our school in our county so that they can pay back some of the cost of educating them.

10. How to create new taxes to meet the county needs without penalizing its citizens.

11. Whether to tax productive or unproductive property.

12. How to prevent forest fires and soil losses from a county-wide standpoint.

13. Systematic planning for the purpose of improving the income from the farms of Appomattox county.

14. To prevent waste, losses, and overlapping expenses that go on in the county.

15. How to create sufficient employment for our own people so as to meet our economic needs.

16. Advisability of an expert planner for the county.

Charlene Martin, president of the group, and Edythe Schutt, secretary.

FORMER LOCAL MAN IN TRUCK BUSINESS, N. J.

We are in receipt of a letter from Newark, N. J., advising that Rufus Cawthorne, driver for a Newark firm, has just brought a new truck from Chicago to Newark.

Old-timers in this section will remember Rufus as the son of C. S. Cawthorne, now of East Orange, N. J., but for many years a resident of Appomattox county. Rufus has been an employee of the Newark branch of a national concern for eleven years, and needless to say, is very proud of his new truck.

NO RELATIVES

Lieutenant -Colonel Mills F. Neal has forwarded to the 153 local selective service boards in Virginia copies of an amended regulation which prohibits the employment of any person related to any member of a board as closely as a first cousin by blood or marriage. The director said it was not known how many board employees would be affected by the ruling.

Greeks fighting successful defense war.

Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity house at Hampden-Sydney destroyed by fire.

Virginia colleges in midst of annual baseball drills.

Joe Louise defeats Abe Simon in thirteenth round.

Appomattox eagerly watching the Surrender Ground restoration.

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